A READJUSTMENT OF MUSCOID NAMES.

By Charles H. T. Towsend.

In these days dipterological nomenclature is getting a severe shaking up, and the Muscoidea come in for their share. The late resurrection of Meigen's 1800 paper, the recent discovery of various long-perpetuated nomenclatural errors as judged by the rules of the International Code, and the designation of certain genotypes by the late Mr. D. W. Coquillett call for a considerable amount of change in the names of muscoid genera, tribes, subfamilies, and in one notable case a change of family name. These changes are detailed below so far as they are apparent to me at this time.

Family PHASIIDÆ.

Subfamily PHASIINÆ.

Tribe PHASIINI.

1. **Phasia** Latr. (1804).

Type: Syrphus hemipterus J. C. Fab., being the only species given by Latreille, as *Thereva coleoptrata* J. C. Fab., which is a synonym of the above, according to Bezzi and Stein.

Syn.: Alophora R. D. (1830), Girschner et al., which has the same type.

Repr. habit: Subcutaneous oviposition (Pantel, Towns.).

This compels dropping of *Alophora*, which will hereafter be known as *Phasia*, and likewise changes the meaning of the tribal and subfamily names derived from *Phasia*.

2. **Hyalomyia** R. D. (1830).

Type: Phasia pusilla Meig., being designation by Westwood in 1840.

Syn.: Parallophora Girsch. (1888), which has same type.

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged same as *Phasia*.

This compels dropping of *Parallophora*, hereafter to be known as *Hyalomyia*.

3. **Alophorella,** gen. nov.

Type: Thereva obesa J. C. Fab., hereby designated.

Syn.: Hyalomyia Girsch. (1888) et al. (nec. R. D.).

Repr. habit.: Subcutaneous oviposition (Pantel).

This and 2 call for a complete shift of the name *Hyalomyia*, hereafter to carry a different meaning.

Subfamily ECTOPHASIINÆ.

Tribe ECTOPHASIINI.

4. **Ectophasia**, gen. nov.

Type: Syrphus (*Thereva*) *crassipennis* J. C. Fab. (female equals *T. analis* J. C. Fab.), hereby designated.

Syn.: Phasia Auctt. (nec Latr.).

Repr. habit. Host-oviposition of flat macrotype egg (Pantel et al.).

This and 1 call for a complete shift of the name *Phasia*, which hereafter carries a totally different significance.

Note.—Bezzi and Stein indicate *Eratia occlusa* R. D. (1863) as synonym of above genotype. The description appears to me incompatible with specimens of *crassipennis* but conforms much better to those of *Elomya lateralis* Meig., whose abdominal spots show moreover a tendency toward the trigonal pattern. In the non-existence of Desvoidy's types and improbability of the above synonymy I do not consider the name *Eratia* available for use here.

Tribe RHODOGYNINI.

5. **Rhodogyne** Meig. (1800).

Type: Musca rotundata L., being the only species given by Meigen with his *Gymnosoma* (1803), which is manifestly the same genus, according to Hendel.

Syn.: Gymnosoma Meig. (1803).

Repr. habit: Host-oviposition of flat macrotype egg (Pantel, Towns, et al.).

This calls for the dropping of *Gymnosoma* and its derivative names, euphonious and long in use.

Family MUSCIDÆ.

Subfamily MESEMBRININÆ.

Tribe MESEMBRININI.

6. **Mesembrina** Meig. (1826).

Type: Musca meridiana L., being designation by Westwood in 1840.

Syn.: Metamesembrina Towns. (1908), which has same type.

Repr. habit: Dung-larviposition, maggot apparently being carried through at least first stage in utero (Portchinski).

7. **Hypodermodes**, gen. nov.

Type: Musca mystacea L., hereby designated.

Syn.: Mesembrina Towns. (1908), (nec Meig.).

Repr. habit: Dung-oviposition of few large eggs, the maggot omitting its second stage (Portch.).

This and 6 call for shift of *Mesembrina* from meaning given in Tax. Musc. Flies (1908).

SUBFAMILY MUSCINÆ.

TRIBE STOMOXYDINI.

8. **Hæmatobia** St. Farg. & Serv. (1828), R. D. (1830).

Type: Conops irritans L., being designation by Westwood in 1840.

Syn.: Lyperosia Rdi. (1856–1862), which has same type.

Repr. habit: Dung oviposition (Riley & Howard).

Calls for dropping of *Lyperosia* and reinstatement in the economic literature of the generic name, *Hæmatobia* for the horn-fly.

9. **Lyperosiops** gen. nov.

Type: Stomoxys stimulans Meig., hereby designated.

Syn.: Hæmatobia B. B. et Auctt. system. (nec St. Farg. & Serv., nec. R. D., nec Auctt. econom.).

This and 8 call for shift of *Hæmatobia* from its former significance.

FAMILY EXORISTIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY EXORISTINÆ.

TRIBE EXORISTINI.

10. **Exorista** Meig. (1803).

Type: Musca larvarum L., being the only species.

Syns.: *Tachina* Auctt. (nec. Meig., nec. B. B.); *Eutachina* B. B. (1889–1893).

Repr. habit: Host-oviposition of flat macrotype egg (Towns., Pantel, et al.)

This and 19 compel the dropping of the name *Tachina* and its derivatives, names which are probably the most familiar next to *Musca* in the whole superfamily. This, by far the largest family of the Muscoidea, will hereafter be known as the EXORISTIDÆ instead of the Tachinidæ. I hereby designate *Musca larvarum* Linné (*Exorista larvarum* L., Meig., 1803) the type of the family as the form most appropriate to discharge this function. Some may consider *Musca grossa* L. (*Larvævora grossa* L., Meig., 1800–1803) entitled to the honor, as being the original *Tachina*, but I believe that usage, propriety and still other considerations call more loudly for the above designation.

NOTE.—In this connection a word may be said on the classification of Girschner, followed by Bezzi and Stein, which groups nearly all of the Muscoidea in the single family heretofore called Tachinidæ and hereafter to be known as Exoristidæ, the comparatively small remnant of *Musca* and its allies being thrown into the Anthomyiidæ. From a

purely nomenclatural point of view, if the genera *Musca* and *Anthomyia* are placed together in any group from family down, that group should clearly take its name from *Musca*. The genus *Musca* dates from the beginning of zoological nomenclature (1758). *Anthomyia* goes back only to 1803.

From a taxonomic point of view, the consensus of anatomical and reproductive characters allies *Musca* and its kindred much more closely with *Calliphora* than with *Anthomyia*. It seems quite incompatible with evident relationships and phylogenies to separate *Musca* and its allies from the group *Tachinidæ* of Girschner.

Subfamily PSEUDODEXIINÆ.

Tribe MACQUARTIINI.

11. **Paraporia,** nom. nov.

For *Veaporia* Towns. (1908) preocc. by Gorham in Coccinellidæ (1897).

Type: *Aporia quadrimaculata* Macq.

Syns.: *Aporia* Macq. (1846) preocc.; *Veaporia* Towns. (nec. Gorham).

Repr. habit.: Unknown, but judged larviposition near host.

Tribe OCYRTOSOMATINI.

12. **Ocyrtosoma** nom. nov.

For *Cyrtosoma* B. B .(1891–1893), preocc. by Walker in 1829.

Type: *Cyrtosoma rufum* B. B.

Syn.: *Cyrtosoma* B. B. (nec Walk.).

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged larviposition near host.

Subfamily PHANIINÆ.

Tribe CYLINDROMYIINI.

13. **Cylindromyia** Meig. (1803).

Type: *Musca brassicaria* J. C. Fab., being the only species.

Syn.: *Ocyptera* Latr. (1802-1805).

Repr. habit: Host-larviposition (Towns).

This change gives us new names for the long-familiar and euphonious *Ocyptera* and its derivatives, which must be dropped.

Note.—Latreille appears to have given the generic name *Ocyptera* in 1802 with no species, but in 1804-1805 gave three species with it including the above, without designating a type. Curtis designated above genotype for *Ocyptera* in 1837.

In the light of our present knowledge this tribe appears to form a natural division of the subfamily Phaniinæ. I employ

Phania as the type of the subfamily, following Brauer & von Bergenstamm, notwithstanding Robineau-Desvoidy's earlier use of *Ocyptera* as the type of the group, since *Phania* is far more typical of the group as a whole and *Ocyptera* and its derivatives are now dropped. The subfamily is characterized in general by a great or considerable development of the female genitalia and presumably in most cases for the purpose of subcutaneous larviposition or perhaps oviposition originally. I place the Compsilurini here, and probably most if not all of the forms having the habit of subcutaneous larviposition will eventually be found to belong here. The group seems to bear a considerable affinity to the subfamily Phasiinæ, which has a corresponding development of the female genitalia for the purpose of subcutaneous oviposition. The Phasiinæ are in turn allied with the Conopidæ on the same character, though much differentiated from them in others. I can not follow Bezzi and Stein in grouping *Cylindromyia* with the Pseudodexiine and Pyrrhosiine stocks.

TRIBE EUTHERINI.

14. **Imitomyia,** nom. nov.

For *Himantostoma* H. Loew (1863), preocc. by Agassiz, in 1862.

Type: *Himantostoma sugens* H. Lw., the only species.

Syn.: *Himantostoma* H. Lw. (nec Agassiz).

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged larviposition.

SUBFAMILY ERYCIINÆ.

TRIBE CROCUTINI.

15. **Crocuta** Meig. (1800).

Type: *Musca geniculata* DeG., being only species given by Meigen in 1803, as *Stomoxys minuta* J. C. Fab. (by error appearing *irritans*), for his *Siphona*, which is the same genus according to Hendel.

Syns.: *Siphona* Meig. (1803); *Bucentes* Latr. (1809).

Repr. habit: Host-larviposition (Pantel et al.).

This compels dropping the time-honored name *Siphona* and its derivatives.

TRIBE ERYCIINI.

16. **Huebneria** R. D. (1847).

Type: *Tachina affinis* Fall., being designation by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1863 of *Carcelia nigripes* R. D., which is a synonym of the above genotype according to Bezzi and Stein.

Syn.: *Exorista* Auctt. p. p. (nec Meig., nec B. B.).

Repr. habit: Host-larviposition (Pantel).

This resurrects one of Robineau-Desvoidy's generic names for a type whose reproductive status is known.

NOTE.—The emendation of *Hubneria* to *Huebneria* is permissible under the rule of the International Code applying to manifest typographical errors.

TRIBE VORIINI.

17. **Voria** R. D. (1830).

Type: *Tachina ruralis* Fall., being the only species.

Syn.: *Plagia* Meig. (1838), for which Róndani designated in 1856 *Tachina verticalis* Meig., which is a synonym of above genotype according to Bezzi and Stein.

Repr. habit: Host-larviposition (Pantel, Towns.).

This drops *Plagia* and its derivatives, euphonious names.

SUBFAMILY HYSTRICIINÆ.

TRIBE ERNESTIINI.

18. **Ernestia** R. D. (1830, Myod. p. 60).

Type: *Tachina rudis* Fall., being the only speeies, as *Ernestia microcera* R. D., which is a synonym of the above genotype according to Bezzi and Stein.

Syn.: *Panzeria* R. D. (1830, Myod. p. 68), (nec Meig., 1838), with *Panzeria lateralis* R. D. the only species, which is same as above genotype according to Bezzi and Stein.

Repr. habit: Leaf-larviposition (Towns., Pantel).

This drops *Panzeria* and its derives.

TRIBE LARVÆVORINI.

19. **Larvævora** Meig. (1800).

Type: *Musca grossa* L., being designation by Wachtl in 1894 for *Tachina* Meig., which is same genus according to Hendel.

Syns.: *Echinomyia* Duméril (1801–1823), Latr. (1805); *Tachina* Meig. (1803), B. B. (1889), (nec Auctt.).

Repr. habit: Leaf-larviposition (Towns., Pantel).

This drops *Echinomyia* and its derivatives, euphonious and time-honored names.

SUBFAMILY MASICERATINÆ.

TRIBE STURMIINI.

20. **Ugimyia** Rdi. (1870).

Type: *Ugimyia sericariæ* Rdi., the only species.

Syn.: *Crossocosmia* Mik (1890), with same genotype.

Repr. habit: leaf-oviposition of microtype egg (Sasaki, Towns.).

This drops *Crossocosmia*, which has been in use since 1890.

NOTE.—Bezzi and Stein call Róndani's names, both generic and specific, nomina nuda in effect, stating that they are without description. This does not appear to be so. I have not access at this time to the original publication, but Mik's paper indicates that Róndani described the larva and puparium in a way which by the rules of the International Code is sufficient for the founding of either genus or species, provided only that the form referred to be unmistakably indicated. No one has the slightest doubt as to the identity of either the species or genus referred to by Róndani under the above binomial. If Róndani gave no description of any stage, then Cornalia's description and figure, however poor, fulfils the provisions of the Code as such, since they carry no doubt of the identity of the form referred to. Hence the binomial holds in any event.

It should be stated here that Meinert accepted Sasaki's observations as to the leaf-oviposition habit at the time. It would appear that Róndani did so likewise in his founding of the new genus.

TRIBE NEOPALINI.

21. **Neopales** Coq. (1910).

New name for *Pales* R. D. (1830), (nec Meig., 1800), whose type is *Tachina pavida* Meig. (nec Illig.), according to the synonymy given by Bezzi and Stein.

Syn.: *Pales* R. D. (nec Meig.), the name having been used by Meigen in 1800 for a tipulid.

Repr. habit: Leaf-oviposition of microtype egg (Towns.).

This drops the name *Pales* from the Muscoidea.

TRIBE EPIMASICERATINI.

22. **Epimasicera,** gen. nov.

Type: *Tachina westermanni* Zett., which Bezzi and Stein state equals *Tachina mitis* Meig., hereby designated.

Syn.: *Exorista* Auctt. p. p. (nec Meig., nec B. B.).

Rep. habit: Leaf-oviposition of microtype egg (Pantel).

This generically places another form whose reproductive habit we know.

NOTE.—This species is not referable to any of Robineau-Desvoidy's genera, nor to any other previously erected genus so far as I can find. Brauer and von Bergenstamm referred it (*mitis* Meig.) to their *Parexorista*, which it cannot be. *Eusisyropa blanda* O. S., which they also referred to their *Parexorista*, I believe does not possess a microtype egg, though a form with exceedingly similar external characters does possess such egg. *Exorista futilis* O. S. possesses the microtype egg and was referred to *Parexorista* by Brauer and von Bergenstamm. It may belong to *Epimasicera*.

TRIBE SALMACIINI.

23. **Salmacia** Meig. (1800).

Type: *Musca capitata* DeG., being designation by Curtis in 1835 for *Gonia* Meig. (1803), which is the same genus according to Hendel.

Syn.: *Gonia* Meig. (1803).

Repr. habit: Leaf-oviposition of microtype egg (Towns., Pantel).

This drops the familiar *Gonia* and its derivatives, euphonious names in use for over a century.

FAMILY DEXIIDÆ.

SUBFAMLY DEXIINÆ.

TRIBE CALIRRHOINI.

24. **Calirrhoe** Meig. (1800).

Type: Stomoxys siberita J. C. Fab., being only species given with *Prosena* St. Farg. & Serv. (1828), which is same genus according to Hendel.

Syn: Prosena St. Farg. & Serv. (1828).

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged larviposition in vicinity of host.

This drops the long-familiar *Prosena* and its derivatives.

FAMILY SARCOPHAGIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY MILTOGRAMMINÆ.

TRIBE METOPIINI.

25. **Neowinnertzia,** nom. nov.

For *Winnertzia* Schiner (1861), preocc. by Róndani in 1860.

Type: Metopia mesomelæna H. Loew, hereby designated.

Syn.: Winnertzia Sch. (nec Rdi.).

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged to be larviposition from double-sac uterus.

NOTE.—I am aware that Bezzi and Stein recognize *Winnertzia* Sch. as a synonym of *Mesomelæna* Rdi. I here record my strong disapproval of duplicate binomials.

26. **Taxigramma** Macq. (1849).

Type: *Miltogramma heteroneura* Meig., being on authority of Bezzi and Stein the same as *Taxigramma pipiens* Perris (1852), the only species.

Syn.: *Heteropterina* Macq. (1854), with above genotype as only species.

Repr. habit: Unknown, but judged to be larviposition from double-sac uterus.

This causes the abandonment of *Heteropterina* as a name.

FAMILY ŒSTRIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY ŒSTRINÆ.

TRIBE ŒSTRINI.

27. **Cephalopsis** gen. nov.

Type: *Œstrus maculatus* Wied., hereby designated.

Syn.: *Cephalomyia* Auct. (nec. Latr.).

Repr. habit: Larviposition in nostrils of ruminants (camels and buffalo in North Africa).

This compels the dropping of *Cephalomyia*, which has served as a generic name for nearly a century, in spite of its having had during most of that time the same genotype as *Œstrus*.

NOTE.- Latreille gave the single species *Œstrus ovis* L. with his genus *Cephalemya* in 1818. Curtis designated the same species in 1826 as the type of *Œstrus* Linné (1758), apparently after all the original Linnean species of *Œstrus* had been abstracted to serve as types of the various genera, the greater part of them having been taken by Latreille.

With these obsequies we bid adieu to the buried names, thanking Mr. Friedrich Hendel, of Vienna, for his part in the matter.

PIURA, PERU, *December 31, 1911*.

A NEW MEGALOPYGID FROM FRENCH GUIANA.

BY WILLIAM SCHAUS.

Mesoscia anguilinea, new species.

Essentially like *M. eriophora* Sepp, but the white submarginal area is straight and narrow, sending a projection along vein 2 to the cell.

Type: Male, No. 12530, U. S. Nat. Mus., St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana, April, 1904.

This should have been described in my paper on new species from the Guianas, published in Proceedings of the United States National Museum in 1905, but was omitted therefrom.